

# BEAUTY AND THE BEAST AGAIN

The New York Horse Show Brings High Society to Town, and for a Week the Horse Will be the Idol of All.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—With the opening of the Horse Show society resumes its way in the city so one may feel reasonably certain that by November 12 every one who is anyone will be back in New York ready for the social whirl of the winter season. For years the annual Horse Show has played this dual part in New York life. First, it has been the greatest horse show of the year, but, as a secondary and incidental fact, it has also marked the passing of the summer. With the tan still lingering on her fair cheeks she hurries back to town from seaside or from the mountains to take her proper position in society in time for the first great function of the season. It is then that she abandons herself from all the frivolousness of the beach or country, and as she sits in her box at the show, cold in her real beauty, one would never imagine that those features of rigid solemnity could ever have weathered themselves into the melting sweetness of a summer girl's smile.

The fifteenth annual Horse Show, which is to open on the 12th, will be no exception to the rule. Society is already planning itself for the event, the boxes have been disposed of to the most representative members of the exclusive set, and there is no doubt that the "49" will be out in force to be looked at and admired. Fortunately for the common herd, however, the social "49" will not be the only attraction. The equine "49" will also be on exhibition and those who

Ington, Ky. The hackneys also come in for their share of attention and there are many new and special prizes that will tend to make the show more than ordinarily interesting.

The prizes for street cleaning and police horses is a move in the right direction, while the novice class, for horses that have never won a ribbon, should make an interesting contest. Special prizes are also offered for pairs that have never won a ribbon, mares and geldings that have never won a prize at the National Horse Show, and for a score of other special classes. Another important special prize is the \$500 challenge cup for the best horse suitable for a gig driven by the owner, this being a prize for which professional drivers and dealers are not allowed to compete. In fact, to sum up the matter in a word, the management of the New York Horse Show have never arranged a more attractive premium list nor one that promised to excite more interesting contests.

Of course the Horse Show is by no means a purely American institution, but in no country has it succeeded in attaining a higher state of excellence. This is probably due to the fact that the American is nothing if not tenacious of purpose. It matters little whether it be business or pleasure he will not rest content until he has attained the greatest possible success. In England, France, Germany and other countries of Europe fine horse shows are held every year but in no country

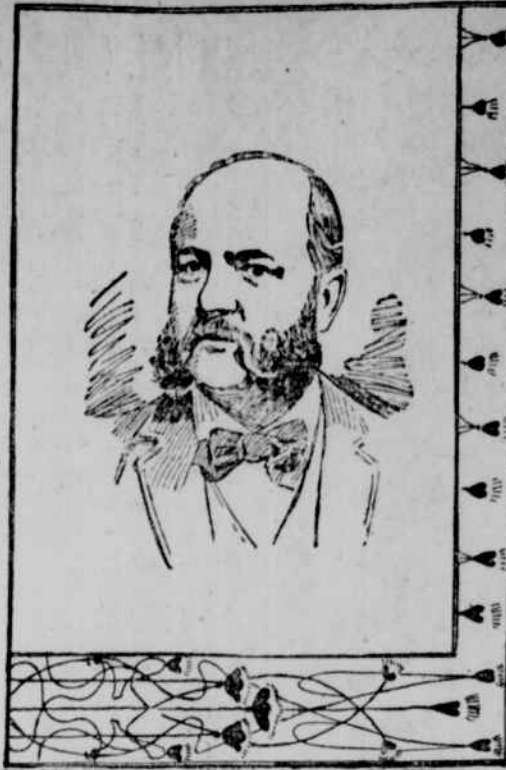
a difficult matter for one to figure out just how much good the horse show has accomplished, for it is to the horse show more than to anything else that we owe our better knowledge of the horse and his appointments. From this it can also be seen that the Horse Show has a definite purpose in life. That it is not only the occasion on which society gives the equine multitude permission to come and stare at it as it sits in its boxes, but that there is a serious part to the show. Society is there, it is true, but society is only the magnet that draws the multitude and it is a satisfaction to know that a majority of the people who attend the exhibition will be sure to carry away with them some little knowledge of the appearance of a good horse and how a trap looks when properly turned out. Such is the mission of the Horse Show.

## AT THE SEMINARY.

Dr. McGuire's Lecture Much Enjoyed.

Personal.

Last Monday evening the student body and the community immediately around the Union Theological Seminary were highly entertained by Dr. Hunter McGuire, who gave his most excellent lecture on "Stonewall Jackson." Apart from the fact that the information was in many places new, and in some places of such a nature that it could be gotten from no other source than Dr. McGuire, the lecture simply as a production was



## MY LIFE WORK

What I Have Done and What I Shall Continue to Do.

BY ANTONY COMSTOCK.

I am asked to give my opinion of certain matters connected with the suppression of vice in our country—whether the public conscience is dead to the work, to what extent vice is increasing or decreasing among us, and wherein earnest men and women may do something toward stamping out moral plague spots without recourse to such fire scattering measures as to evil they are designed to destroy.

To begin with, I think vice in its most objectionable form is being successfully weeded upon in the United States. The evil is confined within narrower limits and the wretched creatures whose gorilla grin is in the moral degradation of humanity are not able to ply their trade, whatever it is, as openly as of old. In fact, the open light of day is, speaking generally, men who work actively for the suppression of vice can remember when the traffic in vicious literature, in the tools of infamy and the paraphernalia of wickedness was as unrestrained as the apostle of evil could himself wish. To-day all that is changed. Since the organization established in all our large communities to battle against every form of human turpitude began their work, a tremendous alteration in the sense of communities themselves with reference to social evils has been effected. To-day men are not proud of being sinners. Literature that never was anything but the catchword of Satan is not purveyed in public resorts in which youth became old in sin and where virtue was a synonym for contemptible weakness are not recognized officially. Of course, we have not all become saints in this republic, but we have come to see that, merely from the selfish point of view, it pays to stamp out sin.

To say that youth of both sexes are the victims of Satan's propaganda is merely a repetition of what all fathers and mothers ought to know, although many of them act as if they did not. I have had occasion to act in a case which is typical of the interest every parent has in the suppression of vice. One morning, having boarded a Summit train, I observed several young lads standing on the platform of one of the cars. A boy in the group handed to me another something he had been reading—something which it required no very experienced eye to see was not fit to be read.

"Now, look at that," said No. 2 to No. 1, fishing another publication from his pocket and handing it to his companion.

I asked to see the occasion of this by-play and was shown, as I anticipated, a most pernicious and filthy specimen of English composition in the shape of printed poem. Over varieties of the same evil type were handed me by the rest of the boys. One of these youths was a student in a New York lawyer's office; two others went to school in Newark. I made it my business to visit that school and have a private talk with every boy there, whereupon I discovered that all of them, without exception, had been reading this pernicious matter. I further ascertained that girls in that same institution whose ages ranged from sixteen to nineteen years, were the possessors of more of the stuff—two, indeed, having made copies of it and distributed the same among their companions. These copies had been made in the school room during school hours.

In tracing up this matter I ascertained that a young fellow of nineteen had been supplying the school children with these poisonous tracts, and from him it was learned that a girl living in an elegant house had for some time been acting as chief distributor. She in turn had got the things from a young fellow employed by a manufacturing concern.

It required one day's active work in Newark to get to the source of this stream of evil. The incident is typical of too many cases. In the majority of such incidents parents seem entirely oblivious to the damages to which their offspring are exposed, and any work done to be accomplished in Africa might as well be accomplished in Africa. Fortunately, all fathers and mothers are not so neglectful.

Nor is the evil confined to one locality. In New York city young men in bookellers' shops have facilities for procuring the same evil literature, and in paginating the germs of evil, and in a appalling number of cases have taken advantage of the same. Reproductions of ancient nastiness have proved highly dangerous in this way. What magic property there is in age that renders an article wicked centuries ago virtuous, though classic in this nineteenth century, is not easily ascertainable to an ordinary mind. So far as I can discern, the least of the demoralizing influence even sin is desirable. It is a curious commentary upon this theory that the virtuous literature which has descended to us through the centuries is not nearly so much in demand as the other variety.

Questionable advertisements are by no means the least of the demoralizing influence which suppressors of vice have to contend with. The labor entailed in ferreting out the gentry whose revenue is derived therefrom is always great. Chicago and the West seem the places wherein this noxious poison thrives. An industry in degrading publications recently took root there which for a time threatened our people with an inundation of immorality more fearful than the

black pest itself. With reference to such books I have already had occasion to say publicly that each edition of a questionable book stands by itself. Because one edition may be in violation of the law there is no reason for supposing that any other edition is of like character. In other words, we cannot assume any such condition to exist in the enforcement of the law. This requires that each edition must be examined, briefed, marked, and if objectionable, prepared for trial. This involves an amount of offensive work that no money consideration can compensate for.

The campaign against immoral literature has been and is hotly waged. Quantities of books have been suppressed. Small lots have been seized from the news stands and the news companies themselves have been asked to co-operate in the throttling of the evil. In all cases they have evinced a commendable willingness to comply.

The use of the postoffice as an aid in carrying on this baneful industry is, fortunately, rendered both dangerous and difficult. The government officials have, as a rule, shown themselves commendably diligent in dealing with these cases.

The police departments of our cities and particularly that of New York, should receive high praise for what they have accomplished for the suppression of vice. No one will assure that the police are intended to be active moral agents, but occasions are always arising, in which, but for their efficiency, the power of evil for the community—that is, the insidious forms of evil which elude statutes and courts—would be ten-fold what it is.

The curse of gambling affords an instance of this. While still a highly deleterious influence, gamblers are no longer the scourge they used to be. The trouble is that the game is now in far more insidious form than formerly.

Cases of young men ruined and homes desolated are all too common. The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice has had called to its notice the circumstance under which a once trusted bookkeeper was found to be a defaulter to the extent of nearly \$35,000, and at this moment he is a convicted felon. Two of the gamblers alleged to have taken the major portion of the stolen money were subsequently convicted, and one of them was fined \$25,000. A adequate punishment truly for a \$35,000 crime.

Is the work progressing, is vice being suppressed? Yes. The public conscience is not so dead to these things as it once was. The very outcry of those who suffer through this warfare on crime is a proof of this. Nothing more dangerous to man and woman, so far as it affects the general welfare, the suppression of vice will have become an established fact.

Up to date we have seized more than seventy-five tons of contraband matter, and have made about 250 arrests. In making these arrests greatest care is taken to understand the circumstances in the proceedings unless we are morally certain of success in prosecuting them in the courts.

Very truly yours,

ANTHONY COMSTOCK

## Suspicious Character.

The suspicious character who gave his name as W. B. Crawford, and was arrested here during the carnival, is wanted in Washington as W. H. Nesbitt and in Baltimore as C. W. King.

Chas. J. Capp, colored, was arrested yesterday for entering the dwelling of Florence Lucas last night with the intent to steal. The police have been looking for Capp for some days on a warrant charging him with snatching a pocket-book from Virginia Lecky, at the Union Depot, which contained \$12 in cash and several valuable papers.

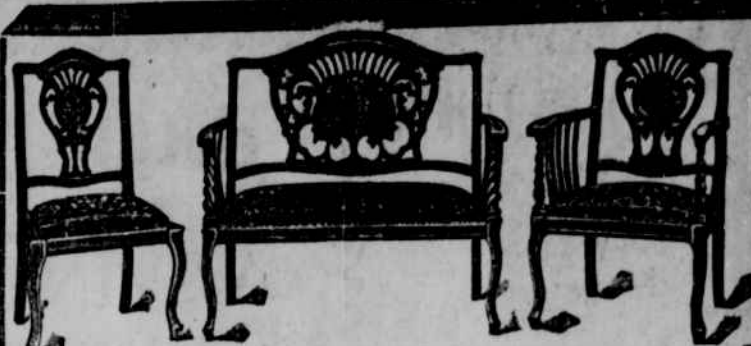
## Increase of Workmen.

According to information received from gentlemen familiar with the industrial status of Richmond, the number of workmen employed here this season is in excess of that employed last year to the extent of about 10,000.

The Tredegar Iron Works employs about 2,000 men more than last year, while the Trigg plant employs about 500 men. Every tobacco factory has a larger force than it had a year ago, and in fact, not an old concern in Richmond that is not now employing more than it did a year ago.

## Pocket Picked.

Captain John A. Curtis had his pocket picked Tuesday. When he left home he had a large roll of bills in his pocket. He had no occasion for the money until about midday, when he found it gone.



\$15.00

Yes, we've got parlor suits for \$15, and mighty good ones, too—but if you'd like something handsomer we can accommodate you with one at \$200.

However, it's not parlor suits, but hall furniture that we want to talk about this week—a lot of hall settees and hall mirrors, ranging from \$15 to \$150 for the pair just received.

We now have everything necessary for prettily furnished halls—chairs, rockers, settees with and without backs, and glasses; also hall carpets. The most beautiful styles at the most moderate prices.

The regular upright hall rack from \$100 down to \$2.75 which has a good sized bevel French plate mirror and umbrella stand attached.

CHAS. G. JURGENS' SON.

419-421 East Broad Street.

Liberal and easy terms of payment given if desired.

## Music and Musicians.

(Continued from Eleventh Page.)

ends happily?" was asked.

"No, tragically."

"Where is the scene laid? Along the Danube? It must be not far from your new property in Galicia?"

"It is," he boomed. "It happens in the mountains between Galizia and Hungary, in the Tatra Mountains. It is a wild country, though the English are beginning to penetrate it."—New York Mail and Express.

The difficulty as to the conductorship of the Philharmonic concerts, Vienna, which post Dr. Richter recently resigned and Herr Mahler refused, as the voting in his favor was not unanimous, has now been settled. At a meeting of the orchestra Herr Mahler, who is director of the Imperial Opera, was elected without opposition, and he has therefore undertaken the duties. Indeed, he has arranged a tour for his famous band, which will give three concerts in Paris next summer, and if arrangements can be made they possibly go to London.

Colridge Taylor, the negro song writer, who is enjoying much popularity both in England and this country, has been persuaded to write a work for the Leeds Festival, in England in 1900. His "Solomon Prelude" attracted so much attention in England that this commission is the result.

Paris needs an Exposition every few years to make her own inhabitants realize what other artists than those of French and Belgian nationality are doing. In sculpture, of course, the French capital is the world's present capital, in painting, there are other schools, of which French collectors are often ignorant, which at least should claim more attention than they do. There were real advantages in occupying the position long held by the United States of being a nation much of whose art work had to be imported. American and Canadian collectors of pictures have, as a rule, broader tastes and wider range of artistic vision than their French confreres.

It is common talk that the early English School is hardly known in Paris, compared with its vogue in New York. Similarly, the work of most foreigners to-day attracts French art lovers less strongly than it merits.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that a truly representative American collection will be sent to the Exposition. If the 25 or 30 canvases be chosen as wisely as now his own work by the American jury, Paris and incidentally the dwellers in less self-centered places, will be reminded that the past decade has brought forth worthy artistic products in this country.—New York Mail and Express.

"Switzerland mourns the death of the artist Segantini, the 'Painter of the Alps,' as he has been called recently. He lived at Maloja, in the Engadine. He was undoubtedly, as the Davos Courier puts it, 'a great painter of mountain landscape,' and had the crowning grace of being a genius who had learned his art chiefly from the mountains and experiences of his own mind and heart, and not merely from the teaching and example of others." He was born of poor parents and studied at Milan."

## THE STORM IN GLOUCESTER.

Mr. L. C. Calett an Important Factor in the Proposed Road.

GLOUCESTER, C. H. VA., Nov. 2.—Special.—The great storm left no traces in Gloucester except some badly washed shores and mixed telephone lines.

A large number of people who expected to attend the launching of the boats to make a landing at the wharves. "The Times" account of the Richmond-Tidewater railroad was read with great interest in Gloucester, but many persons were surprised not to see Mr. L. C. Calett's name "among those who." It is had been crowned with success. It is not too much to say that these counties would not have voted for subscription if Mr. Calett, assisted by Judge F. L. Taylor, had not, with his indomitable energy, brought the railroad matter before the people.

Gloucester has been quite a centre for brides lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Lee, of Oakland, who spent some days at White Marsh, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tabb, left to-day for the North. Mrs. Lee, who was Miss Catherine Tabb, daughter of Mr. Philip Tabb, showed her attachment to her native county of Gloucester and her beautiful old home "White Marsh" by spending part of the honeymoon here.

Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart are spending a portion of their at Severn, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Withers. The Misses Danlap, of Washington, who have also been guests at Severn, have returned to that city.

Mr. Martin Dimmock and Mr. Henry Ames Williams, both of Richmond, spent several days at Sherwood lately.

Miss Sallie Fahr has returned from Norfolk, and was accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Sue Yeatman Edgerton.

Mr. Henry Yeatman spent some days at Rosebud, guest of Judge and Mrs. F. L. Taylor.

Mrs. J. K. Dabney and Miss Lee Dabney have returned from Norfolk.

Mrs. Hopkins is in Maryland.

Mr. Snowden Hopkins has returned from a visit to Hanover.

Judge C. Calett is in Richmond.

Miss Emma Chapman has returned from a visit to Norfolk.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Beauchamp, of Baltimore, are guests of Mr. W. Carr.

Miss Margaret and Miss Nannie Hughes have returned from a visit to Gloucester Point.

Mr. Marion Fox, who has been attending the W. M. L., is now at his home in Gloucester.

Mr. Vernon Kerns is in Richmond.

Mr. John T. Anderson spent several days at "Lady's Meade," guest of Mrs. Boswell Seawell.

Mrs. C. G. Cary, Miss Mary Thurston and Mrs. Lewis Thurston will leave Saturday for a visit to Richmond.

Dr. G. C. S. Tallaferra has returned to Norfolk.

The telephone cable in the Mattaponi river having been burned out, the telephone service in Gloucester is not as perfect as it should be. Messages have to be taken down on this side of the river and repeated in a "phone beyond the river to get them to West Point, where they are telegraphed to Richmond.

## ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

An Event in the Episcopal Sunday Schools.

The anniversary celebration of all the Episcopal Sunday schools of this city will take place next Sunday, November 12th, at 4 P. M. All schools east of Fifth street will meet at St. Paul's, those west of Fifth street at Holy Trinity. The Rev. Charles Martin Wilks, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Sing Sing, New York, will address the children at St. Paul's. He will also officiate at St. Paul's at the morning and evening services.

Dr. Durving, of Philadelphia, is expected to address the children at Holy Trinity. A Sunday school institute to be conducted jointly by Drs. Durving and Niles, will be held in the lecture room of St. James church Monday, November 13th, at 8 P. M. All Sunday school workers of the city are invited to be present.

## Will Practice Here.

Mr. Luther Dawson, who has for the past four months been identified with large legal interests in New York and Philadelphia, has returned to the city, and will practice in conjunction with the well known law firm of Dawson & Seaton. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, and a bachelor of law of Richmond College and the University of Virginia.

In a new method of propelling steamboats a longitudinal railway is provided on either side of the ship, with an endless chain of propelling plates driven through the ways by the engines, acting on the water in their rearward motion only.

## LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Richmond Telephone Exchange), since the issue of their September supplement, have published lists of one hundred and eighty-seven new subscribers. The following have been added since Sunday, October 23rd:

Rates in Richmond and Manchester:

Business.....\$2.50

Residence.....\$1.50

BANK.

961—American National Bank.

FURNITURE.

1239—Martin, Jas. W.

INSURANCE.

598—Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

LIVERY.

642—Myers, Mrs. B. M.

PHYSICIANS.

1518—Williams, Dr. E. C.

PRINTERS.

664—Dunberry & Co. E. F.

RESIDENCES.

1525—Nuckolls, T. N.

452—Blair, Walter.

1401—Reams, J. W.

3022—Carr, W. D.

1233—Epps, J. Ryland.

1941—Augustine, James.

1418—Brown, C. T.

1215—Taylor, E. L.

J. A. R. HOLSON, Manager.



AT THE HORSE SHOW OF 1899, ALL CLASSES OF HORSES WILL BE EXHIBITED AND BREEDERS WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO SHOW THE PERFECTION TO WHICH THE END OF THE CENTURY HORSE HAS BEEN BREED.

attend the show for the purpose of examining the thoroughbreds will have an opportunity to see some of the bluest-blooded trotters, jumpers and hackneys on this continent, for an examination of the entries proves that some great horses have been entered as contestants for the \$20,000 that have been offered as prizes by the association.

It must not be imagined, however, that society's part in the Horse Show is entirely an ornamental one. While the event is unquestionably an established feature of the social life of the metropolis and is largely patronized because it is recognized as the one occasion on which society is on public parade, the members of the "49" have other parts to play in the show. Nearly all of them have horses entered, in many instances they insist in putting their own animals through their paces, and several men who are prominent in society may be found on the list of judges.

The most important event in the coming Horse Show, from the horse-racing point of view, is the contest in the trotting class. The herd prize of \$500, with \$200 to the second and \$100 to the third, has attracted some of the most representative horses on the continent and the contest for these prizes promises to be usually close. The judges of this class of Whites are to be Albert C. Hall, of New York; Charles Dana Palmer, of Lowell, Mass.; and George Willing, of Chestnut Hill, Pa. Next in importance will be the contest for thoroughbreds, of which the Young of Lexington, Ky., will be judge. In this class the important feature is the champion stallion prize of \$200, open to all stallions who have taken a first prize at any of the previous shows of the association, or who take prizes at the coming show.

Equally as liberal are the prizes in the driving classes, which includes four-in-hands, tandem, and other carriage and harness horses. This class will be judged by Prescott Lawrence, of Newport; H. K. Bloodgood, of New York; and Shelby T. Harrison, of Lexington, Ky. The hackneys also come in for their share of attention and there are many new and special prizes that will tend to make the show more than ordinarily interesting.

In the world there are so many equine exhibitions at which so much money is spent in prizes as in the United States. In this country the horse shows are conducted not only for the purpose of affording sport and amusement for the lovers of fine horseflesh, but also as an educational institution. That they have succeeded in their mission there can be no possible doubt. They have given a noble impetus to the breeding of high-class horses of all kinds they have created a market for such horses and the general public has gained valuable information as to the necessary qualities in the various types of horses as well as to the correct thing in appointments and traps of every description.

And all this has been done within a comparatively few years. A dozen years ago very little was known in regard to the horse. In the light of what has been accomplished during this short period of time there seems to be no limit to what the possible future of the horse may be. The diffusion of knowledge concerning him during the next dozen years would certainly get nothing better than the gate today, and there are many who remember the incongruities of livery, the confusion over the equipment of park and road horse, the action incident to turning out a tandem, and many other vague ideas that prevailed regarding forms and classes.

It is now generally admitted that a dozen years ago there were not twenty men in the country who, unaided, could turn out a properly appointed equipage and skill in driving in those days was just as much foreign to the make-up of the average man. One rarely found a four-in-hand properly handled in those days, either in the ring or out, while the difficulties in the driving of a tandem were considered almost insurmountable. Compare these conditions with those that prevail to-day and it will not be

worthy of the highest appreciation. The tone was high, the imagery good and the diction almost matchless.

Words were not multiplied for their effect. Back and behind them all there were thoughts. You lost sight of the words in your appreciation of the thoughts. Jackson as a man and soldier was more admired by the crowd that night after leaving the room than ever before. The testimony of everyone was "that was splendid."

After the lecture Dr. and Mrs. McGuire were invited to meet the faculty at a 10-o'clock dinner given by Mrs. Thomas C. Johnston. This was the material expression of the appreciation on the part of students and faculty of Dr. McGuire's lecture.

Dr. G. B. Strickler preaches in Charlottesville to-day.

Miss Lizzie Carrington, who has been visiting at the home of Dr. English, returned to her home at Hampden-Sidney to-day.

Mr. M. E. Hansel, who has been at the Virginia Hospital for sometime, is improving and will soon be able to continue his studies.

Mr. William Ford Bull, of Norfolk, preaches at the Seminary this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles F. Rankin, of Red Springs, N. C., who has been on a visit to her father, Dr. G. B. Strickler, returned to her home Thursday.

## Bids Will Be Opened.

The bids for the Gallego Mills will be opened to-morrow. At that time it may be possible that the future of the property may be determined.

## Stop That HEADACHE.

HEADACHE Will Do It.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

T. A. MILLER, 519 E. Broad St.